Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 16, 1842. { NUMBER 75.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,



RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...F

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER } Petition for Divorce.
VS.
ELAM J. TETER. }

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *Elam J. Teter*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

DELITHA C. SPECK } Petition for Divorce.
VS.
WILLIAM H. SPECK. }

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *William H. Speck*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April 1842.

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LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1842.

A...William Abernathy, Isaih Abernathy, John Adams.

B...Silas Bookout, Jonas Brooks, Abm. Brooks, William Baily, Charles Beal, John Ballantant, Gen. Joseph Baringer.

C....H. Cansler, Jacob Criscoe, W. Crawford, Paulser Canon.

D...Peter Deck.

F...Jacob or John Finger, Mary Fisher, Robert Floyd, James Fabel, Peter Finger, Philip Fry.

G....Emanuel Gerst.

H....Jacok F. Herin, Messrs. F. A. Hoke & Co. Micajah Henly, James Hansel, Nancy Hetton, George Hoves, Abram Haviner.

J....A. S. Jones, Elias Jarrett, Susan Inglefinger, Jeremiah Ingold, Wm. Johnston,

K....Enoch Keller.

L....Henry Link, Jacok Lutes, James R. Long.

M....Rev. John A. McMackin, William Miller, William L. Munday, Daniel Mosteller, William. L. McKee.

P....William Punch or Alex. Holly, Miss Margaret Price, John Pollard, John Q. Perkins, Silas H. Philips, Ann Pressley.

Q....Michael Quickel.

R....Alford Ramsour, Geo. S. Ramsour, Jonas Rudesil, George Rudesil, Solomon Rudesil or David Sumerow, David Roberson, Margaret Rudesil.

S....J. R. Stamey 3, James S. Stiler, Henry Stroup, Bobert B. Smith, Joseph Sanders or Jacob Goodson, David Smith, Henry Stroup, Henry Sumerow, Amos Smith.

T....Elen Thompson, Jacob Fritt.

V...Martha Vickers.

W....Lyman Woodford 2, James Wilson, Elizabeth West or J. L. Cobb, Fetherston Wells.

C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

Lincolnton, N. C., July 1st, 1842. 70...tf



AGRICULTURE.

EXTRACTS OF AN ADDRESS ON AGRICULTURE,

Delivered before the Alabama State Agricultural Society, on 7th December, 1841,

BY THE REV. DR. MANLY.

The constitution and history of this world show the absorbing importance and dignity of Agriculture. The Almighty, Maker of all men, marked it with the loftiest designation.

It is the first of all employments,—the basis and, support of all the rest. To a flourishing agriculture accessible somewhere and by some channel, every branch of business is indebted for its success. Solomon spoke not a wiser truer maxim, than, "The King himself is served of the field." The history of the world, ancient or modern, does not present an example of a nation rising to permanent power and greatness, in the neglect of its agriculture; while numerous instances are on record, illustrating the connexion between improved tillage and national prosperity. Egypt, Assyria, Persia, Phenicia, Palestine, China, and Ancient India, all grew great by this means, and to the aid of religion, to power of their Governments, respectively, they brought in the sanctions and promote individual application and improvement in the cultivation of the Earth. China, in particular, so remarkable in the history of the human race, has perpetuated her acknowledgments and deference to Agriculture, in a pompous annual ceremony, in which the King and all the Nobles, in presence of vast multitudes, perform with their own hands a certain routine of the labors of Husbandry.

Many of the Laws given by the Almighty to the ancient Israelites, had a direct tendency, not only to preserve them an Agricultural people, but to effect a steady improvement in various branches of Husbandry.

Among modern nations, I know of no exception to the important agency of Agriculture, in conferring permanent prosperity.

France had probably remained still in poverty and ignorance, but for the sagacity of Henry the IV., and his great prime Minister, Sully, directing the industry of the country to the culture of silk; of which, beside her own consumption, she now exports to the value of $25,000,000. An expression of the celebrated Sully, is as true as remarkable: "Agriculture may be regarded as the breasts, from which the State derives support and nourishment." The encouragement given to the foreign Agriculturist to settle in her dominions, added to the schools established by Catherine II., not only introduced Russia into notice among the civilized nations, and substituted, instead of the few straggling fishermen's huts on the banks of the Neva, the most splended capitol in the world,—but was the primary step in the acquisition of that colossal power she now wields.

Similar remarks may be made of Sweden, of Flanders, and of Austria. The soil of Flanders, seven hundred years ago, was a white sand. It is now the richest country in Europe. And Austria has testified her sense of the importance of Agriculture, by causing medals, with appropriate devices, to be struck in honor of it and distributed among her people, bearing this inscription: "*The art which nourishes all other Arts.*"

Although the Agriculture of England is highly improved, it may be supposed that she owes her prosperity and power rather to her commerce and manufactures than to it. By what criterion shall we judge? If we analyze the resources and income of a nation, where every species of property is brought under direct taxation, will not the proportion derived from the different branches of industry show the degree in which she is indebted to each? This would seem to be a true test, both as to individuals and nations.

Look, then, to the statistics of Great Britain during her long wars with France, that ever memorable period which tasked her energies, and elicited efforts, to a degree unparalleled on the arena of National strife. Look at her, at the very time when her sagacious adversary, Bonaparte even, thought her resources so dependent on trade, as to apply to her the contemptuous epithet, "A nation of shopkeepers."*

From official returns of the tax on income, as derived from the various classes of subjects, we have the following curious results:

Tax on landed property,	£4,257,247
"on the farmers or occupants of land,	2,176,228
Total Agriculture,	£6,433,475
Tax on Commercial property,	£2,000,000
" on professions,	1,021,187
	£3,021,187
Difference in favor of Agricultural classes,	£3,412,288

With a clearness of demonstration, therefore, that cannot be confuted, you see in the words of Sir John Sinclair,† "It was the wealth arising from the productions of the soil that chiefly enabled us to go on; it was successful agriculture that furnished us with the means of carrying on the contest, and of bringing it to a triumphant conclusion."

Nor is this at all surprising, when it is considered that it is the land which furnishes the raw material for the greater part of manufactures; that the proprietors and occupiers of lands supply the best markets to the manufacturers and the merchants: and that thus, through them, the greater part of all other professions gain their livelihood. Exported manufactures are, in fact, but so much beef, mutton, wheat, barley, &c. converted into another and more convenient shape for the purpose of general exchanges.

In England, to qoute the same high authority, (Sir John Sinclair) it is a well established maxim, "*That the land is the basis of national wealth*," "and that on the amount and the value of its productions, commerce and manufactures and the payment of the public creditors must in a great measure depend."

Hence, "nothing can be more impolitic than to neglect the adoption of any measure by which the interests of agriculture can be promoted; or more hazardous than to take any step by which its prosperity can be impaired, or those who live by it impoverished."

As to our own country, the results of the late census, the most perfect that has ever been taken, have yet but partially been made public. An appeal to those results, so far as known, triumphantly establishes the position we have taken. The entire population of the State is 590,756. Of these, 353,532 are slaves. Devoted to agriculture directly, there are, 177,439 persons. To all other pursuits, put together, including the deaf and dumb, the insane and blind, there are 12,823. It is then true that thirteen fourteenths of our working population live by Agriculture *as a pursuit*.

Of the revenue of the whole country it is said, that nine tenths is paid, directly, or indirectly, by Farmers. In a sense then, peculiar to the United States, may it be said that "the land is the basis of national wealth."

What are the signs of national wealth and prosperity? Money, even gold and silver, is certainly equivocal. Else, how does it happen that Mexico and S. America are steadily growing poorer and poorer? The history of the world does not furnish an example of a country which has devoted its chief industry to a mining for the precious metals, but what has become gradually impoverished. The brief annals of the Gold diggers in North Carolina, are an epitome of those of the whole tribe.

You may get the story from some who now are in Alabama;—come here to retrive if possible, their broken fortunes; and to atone by a life of toil in other pursuits, for having excited, corrupted, impoverished and ruined, not only themselves, but also a population the most simple, tranquil, and inoffensive; and for having desolated a region which had before yielded a bountiful subsistence, and all the comforts of life, to the honest and hardy tillers of the soil. Truly, in the holes they dug for gold, they left buried the independence and happiness of the people.

In like manner, large Cities, busy Factories, extended Commerce, prove nothing as to the wealth and prosperity of a country, except as they also prove a flourishing condition of Agriculture associated with them somewhere, and giving them its support.

The great pecuniary pressure from which we are not, even now, recovered, began when men, leaving the quiet pursuits of rural life, rushed in great numbers into the towns and cities for the purpose of speculation, in the insane pursuit of sudden wealth. For a time, the value of town and city property seemed marvelously increased. The growing wealth of the distempered inhabitants was reckoned by millions. A few years have stripped off the glowing drapery from the bloated carcass; society seems now to be returning to its natural healthy proportions; and the general conspiracy against the universal law of our being, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread," is about to be dissolved. These things are of the current history of the times, of which all are aware.

On the other hand, a description of a country enjoying the advantage of improved Husbandry is the picture of wealth and happiness. Hear the description of National prosperity drawn by the pen of Inspiration;‡ "That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our sons may be as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace; that our garners may be full, affording all manner of store; that our sheep may bring forth thousands and tens of thousands in our streets; that our oxen may be strong to labor; that there be no breaking in, nor going out; that there be no complaining in our streets. Happy is that people that is in such a case."

* * * * * * * * *

By what kind of Legerdemain or Witchery is it that labor, universally indispensable to every form of well-being, comes to be regarded disreputable? Agriculture, the most ancient, honorable, and independent form of it, suffers the severest proscription. Many a youth that now hears me, would positively be ashamed to be seen working in the fields. In our large cities, hundreds are congregated, without employment, and often without bread, while millions of acres of the most fertile land on earth remain unoccupied. If a farmer advertises for extra labor, with difficulty he obtains a reluctant offer; while an under clerkship in a miserable drunkery would be caught at with avidity. A merchant in one of the northern cities advertised for a clerk; on the first morning of its appearance, he had over sixty applications. Sad indication! Look at the young men in some of our towns and villages; so restless and eager apparently for something to do, that even the chairs kept in the stores have to be spiked and nailed, and sheathed in iron, to protect them from their busy pen-knives; and a fresh lot of cedar, such as an old awning frame, or a sign post, taken down, is an acquisition worthy almost of an auctioneer's advertisement and sales. Pass through the streets of some af these towns—you will see groups of idlers mounted upon empty boxes, drumming with the heels of their boots, lounging about the doors of drinking establishments, whistling and manufacturing tobacco juice or puffing the fumes of a cigar, retailing the latest scandal, conning some new joke, discussing affairs of State, and all other subjects but what concern them, what suits their genius or station, and what they might do to promote their own true welfare and that of their country. While affairs of national policy embarrass the most profound and thoughtful statesman, these discover, as if by intuition, in some egregious folly of the President, or glaring error of Congress, a ready solution of all pecuniary difficulties, the cause unmasked why employment is so scanty, money so scarce, and the times so hard; at the same time, perhaps, there are hundreds of unoccupied acres within a mile of them, whole trades either wanting in the community, or scantily filled, the farmer's fields over-run with grass and weeds, crops wasting on the ground for want of more labor to gather the exuberant poduction, the market utterly unsupplied with what is of daily use and would command ready money; yet all this herd of idlers desiring, or professing to desire, that they might be prosperous and happy! If any new improvement in agriculture, the arts, or any other form of industry, claims attention, they will discourse eloquently about *Humbugs*, and, with all the prudence of a sage and the sagacity of a philosopher, condemn it untried. For my part, I think it were better to be humbugged, now and then, in the attempt to be, or to do, something, than to consume a life in utter worthlessness, never attaining to the dignity even of a *decent humbug themselves*. I have no words to express my utter contempt and abhorrence of such a character. The vagrant, idle, worthless person, consuming much and producing not hing, if he had his desert, would be scourged, naked and hungry, through the world, at the tail of an ass, whose grade he falls below.

* * * * * *

But to induce men to engage in some employment is not the only difficulty. Those who make agriculture their profession, and expect to live by it, are, with difficulty persuaded to make any improvement. Now, this is surprising. It is admitted, every where, that whatever is worth being done, is worthy of being *well done*. Why not agriculture, "the most natural occupation of man, and the right arm of the, Commonwealth?" Those engaged in this pursuit are keen enough to discover and correct a failure or an error in certain stages of their business. If their factor should dispose of their crop at half a cent less in the pound, or ten cents in the bushel, than the market price, the fact would at once be seen, the loss felt, and the cause removed. Why scrupulous and vigilant here; and yet regardless of the domestic market? Regardless of the modes of production and of consumption, of rearing, feeding, and fattening domestic animals; and of rendering all the expenses of your establishment as little as possible, and the productions as great, and as available as possible, to every economical use?

The bare fact, that farmers generally are *without thought* on this subject, is sufficient to indicate that they are liable to unknown waste, and to great losses. Will any branch of industry, any system of means regulate itself? Is success to be reached without care, without skill? That Farmers, in this part of the country, as a body, are not seeking improvement, is too obvious to be denied.

In other trades, the skillful laborer will convert the annual surplus he gains into the means of improving his modes of business and increasing his production. As he soon gets his business sufficiently *extended*, for convenience and the most economical arrangements, this whole surplus, with all the lights of experience, aided by the suggestions of a fruitful and excited invention, is employed in rendering *economy* complete, in introducing the most exact results of enlightened skill into every process and part of his profession. This is wise. But what is the Farmer's course. If he makes a little money, his first course probably will be, to *extend* his business;—he buys more land and negroes, without enquiring, perhaps, whether this procedure may not add to his cares and his expenses, unmitigated by a proportionate increase of his income. If his business, however, is sufficiently entensive; i. e. the *number* of acres and of hands sufficient to answer his views, then his surplus he will invest almost invariably *in something else besides his farm*. It does not occur to one in a thousand, scarcely, that his surplus might be judiciously invested in a better farming implement, better stock, better buildings, experiments on soils, manures, grains, grasses, esculent roots; experiments to remedy imperfections or remove obstacles to plans already in use, or to render them more efficient. Nay, he will not be at the small trouble or expense of procuring the recorded results of the experiments of others; nor of recording and calculating his own; nor of possessing himself even of the current information circulated among enlightened men of his own profession, in his own country! What would have been the state of the sciences and of the arts, at this day, if those employed in them had pursued a similar course?

There is no truth in Agriculture better established than this, that *the greater the outlay, judiciously applied to improve the fertility and productiveness of land, the greater the proportionate profit on a given amount of the capital.* Yet who acts on this principle?

To use the words of a celebrated financier, our farmer who has made a little money, buys more land, when he ought to buy more manure; or puts out his money into some joint stock company to convert sunshine into moonshine; or else he buys shares in some gold mine, or lead mine. Rely upon it, our richest mine is the barn yard; and whatever temptations *stocks* or shares may offer, the best investment for a Farmer is *live-stock* and *plough-shares*.

The apathy of the *southern* planter is truly surprising. He, of all others, occupies a position which, if any thing can, should rouse him to consider the requirements of his profession.

His circumstances are in the highest degree complicated and critical, and involves the greatest difficulty and responsibility. The general occupation of the southern and south-western States, that which employs the greatest number and the greatest wealth is, and must be agriculture. The planter must, of necessity therefore, exert a controlling influence on whatever of weal or of woe may occur, either to his own class, or to the commonwealth.

A single product, among many, to which his soil is adapted—*cotton*, is so important to the pursuits and enjoyments of mankind, as to have already *given direction to the industry and capital of the world.*—Providence has placed under his control a laboring population, an entire class, whose proper management, so as to fulfil all its conditions, is itself a profound and difficult science; with whom a less exact economy is inevitable than is attained without [illegible] ble where the laborer's compensation depend[s] his personal care, skill and diligence; a pop[ulation] who, though owned in great numbers, and th[ough] stituting the material and semblance of [wealth] be so managed as to bring about an [improved] and gradual, but certain, imp[rovement] their owner. Over these by the [law] is at once constituted Prote[ctor] Physician, and Governor; a[nd] daily need of all the high qualiti[es] these relations, if he would secure [his] interest and happiness, or any other of th[e ends] his calling. As yet no suffi[cient] sis of his souls has been m[ade] acquainted with their adap[tation]

Of the improvements in ag[riculture] places, he is not able, if he [would] himself; because his produc[tions] every thing is peculiar; [and] tained are falsified as t[o] lightened system of impro[vement] own region and circumstances, [no] neucles exists, at least in Alabam[a] remark will be soon wiped [out] such a system might be fo[rmed] offered to enquiry or experiment[ation] means of concentrating and combini[ng] utility, even the few truths which indiv[idual] ence has elicited. He plods on, a blind [imitator] the usages of his predecessors, the [world] which he does not take the trouble t[o] has no help from his government, a[nd] for himself; but commits all to an O[verseer] much needs instruction and managemen[t] the laborers committed to his care.

Yet he grows rich, in numerous instance[s] he owes, not so much to his own efforts [as] amenity of his climate, and the exuberant [fertility] of his soil, the accumulated alluvium of ages; which of course, cannot always last. Even in the present state of agriculture, such are the extraordinary advantages bestowed by Providence, it is probable that the next generation of men, inhabiting the cotton growing States, will be the richest generation of men upon the face of the earth. The transfer of all this wealth and power into the hands of that generation will be a serious contingency; for which the interests of the world demand that a suitable preparation should be made. The sons will inherit, indeed, the property and the ease which their fathers had procured for them; but, for any influences at present exerted, will they probably inherit their fathers' industry, business-habits, self-control, economy, prodence, and simple manners?

* * * * * *

Experiments for the improvement of Agriculture, as they require, when conducted to the best advantage, considerable surplus wealth, much time, patience, and accuracy, and the highest qualities of intelligence; and as, when successful, they issue in the most momentous results, are worthy the first efforts of genius, and the highest aspiration of patriotism.

No improvements are made without experiments. It is true, they are not absolutely confined to the rich. There is even an advantage, when practical men of limited means, who live by the returns of their labor, can be induced to try them. These will always make them on a plan in which failure will not be injurious, and success will be universally beneficial; because the poorest may copy out the processes and realize the results. But it is a duty specially incumbent on planters of substantial independence. Some experiments, of course, will be failures: and such are able to hazzard something. The fear of being thought visionary, may deter men from a course of experimenting.

And what if the imputation should actually be made? That is what has happened to every individual who has devoted himself to the enlargement of the boundaries of knowledge. But even visionary schemes are a more deserving class of men than those who will attempt no improvement. For, from the results which they reach, though useless to themselves, wise and practical men will derive important hints; and thus, incidentally, they do good; while, as they never set out to get rich, their failure is the less disappointment to them, and they do not need our pity.

I must not be met here, by the insane outcry against "book-farming," and against science as useless to agriculture. I wish not to argue the question on general principles, with this class of objectors. I will advert to facts too stubborn to be overthrown, to facts too near the cotton planter's interests and feelings to be disregarded, or overlooked.

Every planter knows something of the depredations of the "*Lice*,"—the little insect that preys upon the cotton when very young, in the spring. Another familiar enemy is the worm that perforates the boll in August. Either of these is sufficiently injurious alone; and sometimes they are both, in their seasons, propagated and carried through their trans-

* "One nation de bountiquiers."

†Code of Agriculture.

‡Ps. 144, 12—15.

through their transformations in the same field.

Will any planter present consider for himself what average deduction from the cotton crop of Alabama should be made, arising from these two causes? We know that, in some seasons, the loss amounts to half the crop. And what, in round numbers, is the average market value of the cotton crop of Alabama, unreduced by the depredations of those insects? The average crop now is about 300,000 bales; worth at least $10,500,000. Suppose it diminished one-fourth, the average annual loss would then be over $2,600,000. This year has been much less destructive than many years are, perhaps less than the average of years. And yet a single planter of Perry county told me, a few days ago, that in this very year they had destroyed for him, at the least calculation, 400,000 lbs. of seed cotton; worth $8,000! Science, it is true, may cost something, but ignorance costs much more! We hear much of the burdens of education. But here is a clear annual contribution to *ignorance*, of $8,000 from one man; and all the planters in the State have contributed in the like proportion.

Science spares the illiberal, the unwilling; but ignorance is all-comprehending, inexorable, and resistless.

Now, suppose that any foreign enemy sweeping our coast, or any saving foe lurking on our frontier, should annually levy a contribution, by open fore, or secret violence, equal to the depredations of these insects, how would this be entertained? Although but few persons comparatively were interested, every man in the State would be ready to fly to arms, —the whole power of the General Government would be roused to resistance; and neither land nor sea would furnish hiding-places so remote or obscure, nor fortresses so impregnable, as to shelter the aggressors from merited vengeance Millions on millions would be lavished, and life profusely devoted, in the patriotic effort to arrest the depredation.

But here is a depredation that goes on from year to year, "laying taxes without consent," to an amount not only *indefinite, but absolutely incalculable*, upon the whole body of Southern Planters, and through them upon the whole Union; and yet the whole body, the high-minded and chivalrous, the [illegible] and calculating, the bold, restless, and indomitable together, tamely *pocket* the affront! The colossal, and almost resistless power of Great Britain could not collect from our feeble colonies in a paltry tax of a penny a pound on imported tea, levied without their consent! But here is the richest production of the face, or in the bowels of the earth, cut off sometimes by half; and the richest body of men that ever lived on it, foiled, discomfitted, reduced to [illegible] by an insect, a butterfly, a louse, a maggot!

It is already in the minds of some of this audience to say, "This is a providential infliction and there is no contending against Providence." So are 'briers and thorns' a providential infliction; but that is no reason why we should not cut them out of our fields. So is [illegible] a providential infliction; but that is no reason why we should not seek to prevent and cure it.

The present state of man is a state of *trial*. As there are many facilities opened up by Providence, for the purpose of trial, not to be used, but avoided, so [illegible] many obstacles interposed from the same motive to discourage and thwart us, but to test our fortitude, resolution and perserverance in overcoming them. And this is one of them: nor could we be placed in circumstances more favorable for contending with such a foe than the body of Southern Planters. They have wealth, leisure, and intelligence, and have not been thought deficient in energy. The result to be reached is of such magnitude as should provoke the ambition of the most cultivated or wealthy. The Philanthropist, even, could find no field more fit for the exercise of his high powers.

Were any possessed of the secret by which in an easy, practicable method, these enemies of the cotton plant might certainly be prevented or dislodged; what might Alabama *afford* to give for such a secret? Millions! Millions!!

But is it really the case that a remedy for these ills is within the range of science? True science is modest, and does not assume to itself omnipotence, nor even seek favor by boastful pretensions. An answer to that question, however, may be inferred from her achievements in kindred branches of practical knowledge, known and read of all men; and from a view of the nature of the case.

On this subject, as the humble advocate of science, I would content myself with suggesting, that it is possible to capture some of these insects, to keep them supplied, in confinement, with every thing they could find in the fields, to oblige them to carry on their operations, and pass through all their transformations, under the scrutinizing and unremitted observation of scientific and practical men; who would mark all the phenomena, their periods, their habits, their modes of propagation, their transformations, their winter abodes, the circumstances which give them influence.

I ask now any plain, common-sense unlettered farmer, if there is not a glaring probability that such investigations, persevered in, might give the planter a hint, by which he could adopt means, at least for the mitigation of the evil, so as to render it comparatively harmless? Who now fears the Hessian fly? This minute depredator was once the source of more real dread to the people of the United States, than all the hired, whiskered myrmidons that ever trod, in all time, upon the territory of the Land-Grave of Hesse, could they all be collected in one mighty armament.

It threatened to cut off the subsistence of our people. We are indebted, I believe, to the quiet investigations of a scientific *Lady*, for such a knowledge of the habits of this insect, as to enable the farmer, in all seasons, to escape its depredations.

Who will deny the possibility of success, in the instances of the cotton insects? We are sure that ignorance and inactivity will not find a remedy; *perhaps* science may. And the whole cost of the experiment for all time will not amount to the tenth part of what ignorance is now levying upon us. year by year!—It may cost the expense of an experimental farm, with suitable buildings, appurtenances and apparatus.

It may cost the means of engaging the services of some four or five scientific men, skilled in natural history and chemistry, laborious pains-taking men, who will be exclusively devoted to all acquiries affecting agriculture, joined with a communication of a thorough professional education, manual and intellectual, to all classes of our young men, who intend to be planters.—It may cost this;—the setting a part, in a permanent investment, of some $250,000 perhaps, of the people's money, to do what may be styled, if ever any thing on earth could, *the people's own business.*

Could we even suppose it probable that the experiment would fail as a means of extermination of the insects in question, can any reasonable man doubt for a moment what would be the effect on the general interests of agriculture, of such an establishment? A body of able men professionally and exclusively employed in applying the deductions of science to the actual tillage of the soil, to the development of all its adaptations and resources in every part of the State, to the suggestion and proper trial of every species of improvement in all the productions and arts of Husbandry, to the training up by the union of study and personal labor, of a race of hardy, virtuous, enlightened cultivators of the soil,—the foundation and defence, the bone and sinew, the right eye and arm, of the Commonwealth?

Gentlemen, it is too plain to admit of a doubt, that such an establishment would, in the course of fifty years, repay to the State in one form or other the cost of the investment, *one hundred times over.*

In fact, the benefit would be incalculable; simply because the value of agricultural productions is so, There never has been, and there never can be, a perfectly accurate estimate obtained of all that is made and consumed, about all the farms in a country; and to attempt to estimate the pecuniary value of well-attested improvements, introduced systematically into every branch of rural economy, through every cottage, and farm house in the land, would defy the power of calculation itself. Little in themselves, they pass unnoticed; but viewed in the aggregate, they swell into surpassing importance—they constitute a nation's wealth or poverty—a nation's glory or disgrace. So, the mighty Mississippi, the father of waters, is made up of its thousands of little streamlets.

Spirit of the Democratic Press.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Constitutional Democrat.

THE PRESIDENCY.

We invite the attention of our readers to an article which we republish from the Democratic Expounder. The high meed of praise bestowed upon the talents, attainments and republican firmnesss of Mr. Calhoun, are as just as they are true. This distinguished statesman and patriot has, for a long series of years, stood forth in the councils of his country, the bold and uncompromising champion of the rights of the people and states—unawed by fear, and regardless of individual preferment, he has staked his all for the just defence of the sovereignty of the States of this Unton; and we are right happy, that at least one public Journal, emanating from the luxuriant soil of a northern wilderness, has had the independence to speak out in the language of truth, regarding the character and public acts of this distinguished individual. It is fit and proper, that we should study more closely the principles upon which our institutions had their origin; and that those of us connected with the public press, the great engine which is designed as a guard for the protection of public liberty, should defend the honest and true hearted friends of the people, from the assaults of an opposing foe; and it is a fact, not to be denied, that the great principles of constitutional Democracy ever find in Mr. Calhoun an unflinching and unwavering advocate. We concur, too, in opinion with the Expounder, that the time will come, though the period of its arrival may be more distant than that paper has been led to suppose, when the Democracy of the Union will be proud to recognise the principles avowed by this distinguished statesman, as the fundamental landmarks of their creed; and that in proportion as they approve of his principles, will be evinced their anxiety to do ample justice to the individual.

The truth is, the bugbear of Nullification has frightened too many of our Democratic friends from an independent and fearless assertion of their principles; but to us, the term carries with it no evil foreboding—and we would, had we the power, nullify, and break down, "peaceably if we could and forcibly if we must," every unconstitutional law, (and they are most fearfully multiplying upon our statute books,)whether of a State or National character.—The extent to which the centralising doctrines of expediency, particularly those originating with the General Government and encroaching upon the rights of the people and states, are gaining ground, is a subject of just alarm to the friends of a rigid adherance to the letter and spirit of our institutions as originally defined and established by the wisdom and patriotism of our forefathers—and the time is rapidly approaching when the friends of constitutional liberty must and will unite in rallying around the men who will "cry aloud and spare not," for a rigid adherence to our primeval institutions.

The article which we copy, will speak for itself: and while it is not our desire to detract one iota from the high mead of praise bestowed upon Calhoun and Van Buren, (and particularly upon the prominent measures consequent upon the administration of the latter,) brilliant lights in their respective hemispheres in the great and sacred cause of Democracy, we do think the great and patriotic warrior and statesman of Kentucky, Col. Richard M. Johnson, whose deep hold upon the affections of American freemen, is surpassed by none of his competitors, well deserved a passing notice at the hands of our fraternal friend of the Expounder; he, too, is behind none of his compeers in the devotion of a well balanced and highly luxuriant mind to the great and abiding principles of unchanging and unchangeable constitutional Democracy. The just meed of praise, my friend, forms sometimes the very essence of modern political existence—and it is but reasonable that when the soft and gentle language of praise is bestowed upon the stars of the North and South, that the sun, particularly when found to be gently rising in the West, should be as brilliantly set forth as the constellations of surrounding hemispheres.

So far as the article of the Expounder tends to disparage the high claims of Mr. Van Buren to the continued favor of the American people—if such indeed be its tendency—it does not, of course, meet with our approbation. In giving place to the article itself, our object is solely to give our approbation to what is said of the character and course of the distinguished Carolinian, and of the great principles with which he is identified, with no desire to detract from the well earned reputation of other distinguished individuals equally allied to the great and sacred cause of Constitutional Democracy.

With regard to the candidates of the democracy for the Presidency, we care very little what may be the views and preferences of a "majority of the members of Congress."—should their views chance to be in accordance with those of the people, it is well; but we do protest against any undue influence to be exercised from such a quarter—it is the duty of Congress to devise and consummate the passage of wise and wholesome laws; and it is the peculiar province of the people to designate and elect our Presidents, without the particular dictum of the servants designated by themselves for widely different purposes.

From the Democratic Expounder.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A writer in the Constitutional Democrat (Detroit) has in his several articles of late alluded to the subject of the Presidency in 1844, and various papers throughout the country appear to be sending out "feelers" to test the probability of their candidates to an election. The correspondent of the Democrat makes some discriminating remarks in reference to the several distinguished gentlemen who now fill the public eye, as the candidates for nomination. In some of these rmarks we concur. We agree with him that the "time of Mr. Benton has not yet come." Whether another decade, as the writer intimates, will bring it about—that decade alone can determine. Of Mr. Buchanan it is true he has several friends in Michigan. It is equally true that he is a statesman of the highest order—but experience has hitherto proved that it is oftentimes difficult for a man all at once, or even in a series of years of faithful service, to gain the entire confidence of the masses of the democracy, when his early history shews a want of association with their feeling and views. We have no doubt that Mr. Buchanan is now a Democrat in the strict sense of the word, but he was not so once, if any credit can be given to the public prints of the day. How far any objections may be brought on this score, by the masses of the Democracy, we do not now pretend to say. The writer pays a high and deserved compliment to the talents and integrity of Mr. Calhoun. But we cannot agree with him as to "Mr. C.'s tactics," if he means to give them an application peculiar to the party use of the term, and if he applies them to the whole Union. There is doubtless no public man in the Union who has at times disregarded political tactics more than this distinguished man. With the high prospect at one time before him of attaining the Presidential chair, he boldly threw aside the hope of individual aggrandizement and elevation, and at fearful odds, with but his own State to back him, fearlessly resisted the encroachments of the General Government, and launched forth into the field of nullification—to sustain a principle, acknowledged at this time by the whole Democratic party, as one the most sacred upon which the constitution was founded. That principle is the principle of State Rights. Had Mr. Calhoun temporized at that time—had he yielded to the influence and power of the Tariff interest—had he consented to sacrifice one section of the Union to the interest of another—nothing would have prevented him from being the successor of General Jackson.—Mr. Calhoun is decidedly a States Rights man, as the term may be used in opposition to that doctrine of consolidation, which appears to be and always has been the ground and leading doctrine of the federal party. The influence of Mr. Calhoun, the influence of his intellect has been felt throughout the nation, in bringing back the government to the principles of '98 from which it had swerved by reason of the second war. Not discriminating between the war and peace powers of the Constitution, it was unfortunately true, many a Democrat had his principles perverted during that war.

If this objection is brought against Mr. Calhoun, it can be said of him, that he soon put himself in the right track, and for the last twelve years he has been the most sincere and devoted advocate and disciple of those principles which were boldly set forth in the Kentucky resolutions by Jefferson, and the Virginia resolutions by Madison. It is only by a bold and successful defence of the rights of the States, that the pure principles of Democracy can be made to triumph, and even here in the North, these principles are to be studied and understood. While with the masses of the people, they have a spontaneous impulse, with those who have heretofore had the most active part in the direction both of the State and National Goverments—the name of Democracy has in too many instances been a cant phrase, to secure individual power and aggrandizement. The principle of state rights is a principle of Democracy, and the friends of the latter will stand forever indebted to Mr. Calhoun for his efforts in so resisting the action of the central government, and to give to the states an opportunity for free and full exercise of liberal principles and their reserved rights. It is only under the reserved rights of the states that these principles can triumph. We say these things in justice to their distinguished champion. It is due to the cause of truth—of justice—of republicanism, that they should be said.

In reference to Mr. Calhoun's prospects for the future, it is not necessary now that we should speak. The time in all human probability will come—if not soon, certainly not far distant in the progress of great and leading principles—when the country will form a proper estimate of his past services. If those prejudices which clustered and hung around him, in the eventful period of Nullification, are not yet dissipated by new lights and experience on that important subject, we have yet the faith to believe that not many long years can elapse, in the history of this government, before the people will see clearly the true merits of that contest, and its bearing on their own rights and interests—nay, even on the very perpetuity of their own Republican Institutions. With ourselves, Nullification is no bug bear. What South Carolina did, every State in turn will do, under the same circumstances of oppression. What South Carolina did, every State has done, and under circumstances too far less justifiable! What South Carolina did, gives no man alarm, who has seen the reckless and ruthless march of the Consolidation and Centralization party, since their accession to power.

In the coming canvass, in many sections of the Union, present appearances indicate that Mr. Calhoun will be a strong candidate. In every section, he has powerful and devoted friends. There can be no doubt, but a large majority of the Democratic members of Congress make choice of Mr. Calhoun as their candidate.

Mr. Van Buren will doubtless come again into the field with a strong force. We agree with the writer in the Democrat in many of his remarks upon Mr. Van Buren. Great injustice has been done to his administration. The era was eventful however, and the measures of that administration could not at once be appreciated. He made a safe President, but there can be no doubt that it was his misfortune to have retained in power too many men who from their long possession of office were unable to judge of the feelings, impulse and character of the masses. We have confidently believed and do now believe that had those feelings and impulses been well understood, and had the crisis been met in season, Mr. Van Buren might now have been President of the United States. But perhaps it is not unfortunate for the ultimate success of democratic principles that he failed. Whiggery by success has had an opportunity to illustrate the falsity and odiousness of its principles, to shew its centralizing tendency, its antagonism to the doctrine upon which this government, if perpetuated, must ever be administered. The democracy owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Van Buren, and it will doubtless be the dictate of generous patriotism on the part of a great number of the American people to repay it by a second nomination. While this is so, the main objections which will be heard in reference to this course, and which have been urged by many, are, "will there not be danger of bringing up too many old issues—too many deep and abiding prejudices—too many almost present recollections in the minds of the people for a certainty of success? Will there not be danger of being compelled to go back, and like a superannuated warrior fight old battles "o'er again?" Will the Democracy not be compelled to defend all the acts of his subordinates in office?"—These are some of the questions which many men will, and which many men do ask themselves, in view of Mr. Van Buren's re-nomination. They are matters of consideration which the Democracy will overlook, and upon which we have no idle fears they will not eventually decide honestly and correctly. For ourselves, we stand prepared to abide the decision of the proper tribunal, at a proper time. In our opinion the men named by the correspondent in the Democrat are all good men—capable and faithful, and true to the constitution, and after all, the main question to be asked is, who of them would be likely to secure the largest amount of favor with the American people, and most successfully carry out all the measures of the great democratic party? Personal preferences and predilections will always and must always to some extent have a governing sway in the minds of men, but in a contest of this kind, these must be laid aside for higher considerations of duty and patriotism. We do not differ so much from our fellow men as to have no preferences—no predilections—no personal choice—but at the same time they are not made, and never will be made, to stand in the way of the generally expressed voice of the majority.

A very spirited paper, called the "True Carolinian," has just been started at Winnsboro', S. C., from the first mumber of which we extract the following:

"Although we will not pledge ourself to the support of any particular Candidate for the Presidency, yet have no objection to announce as our special favorite for that high office, our distinguished fellow-citizen, JOHN C. CALHOUN, whose exalted virtues, pre-eminet talents, long and valuable services, and high moral worth, have placed him conspicuously before the Democracy of the country. The South has peculiar claims on the Union, which should not be overlooked, in the selection of a Candidate for the Presidency—not one of her many distinguished Citizens has ever yet acquired that high honor—and now that the most conspicuous Democrat of the age, the most exalted and talented man in the Union, is offered by her to guide the helm of State, we have great confidence that no sectional difference will prevent him from receiving that tribute to his high moral worth, and honest patriotism, which the people of this Union alone can give—the proudest, the most exalted station on earth."

The Presidency.—An intelligent gentleman in Washington city writes us: "Mr. CALHOUN is undoubtedly rising in popularity here, every day, and from all I hear from Virginia, I have no doubt he is decidedly the choice of that State."—Another remarks: "I think Mr. CALHOUN's prospects are improving every day."—*South Carolinian.*

The next Presidency.—The Democratic press throughout the country, appear to be fast concentrating upon our high-souled Senator, JOHN C. CALHOUN, for our next President. They cannot choose a better, a more honest and capable man. So let them rally: the victory will be theirs.

True Carolinian.

From the Herald's Money Article.

The Finances of the Federal Government.

The position of our foreign relations does not seem to affect the market much. The recent rumors put afloat semi-officially, are generally looked upon as feeling the "pulse of the community" upon the market. The general indignation with which those were received, except by some "few followers of our own at the lower end of the hall, who threw up their caps and cried God save the Queen," promptly admonished the negotiators that they must be modified, and they were retraced in the same way that they were promulgated. Business men are confident England dare not disturb the peace of the world on that subject; and to persist firmly in our rights, is all that is necessary to obtain them.

The finances of the Federal Government are in a most remarkable position. The Secretary recently laid before the Senate, a statement of the receipts and expenditures from the first of January up to the middle of July, embracing one half of the current year. During the extra session of last year, Mr. Clay made a similar statement from official sources in one of his speeches; consequently the movement for the same period of both years, may be accurately compared as follows:

Receipts and expenditures of the United States, from January to July, 1841 and 1842

Receipts.	1841.	1842.	Increase	Decrease
Customs,	6,113,410	7,974,689	1,861,276	00
Lands,	826,669	705,000	00	121,669
Miscellaneous,	64,941	54,145	00	10,796
Loan,	00	1,594,479	1,494,479	00
Treas'y Notes,	3,260,180	8,490,526	5,230,356	00
Trust Fund,	00	148,662	148,662	00
Bank Bonds,	677,049	00	00	677,049
	$10,902,255	18,967,513	8,065,258	

Expenditures,			Increase	Decrease
Civil, Mis. and Foreign intercourse,	3062,524	2,951,167	00	127,357
Military,	6,442,895	3,620,347	00	2,822,548
Naval,	2,559.708	3,073,512	470,804	00
In't public debt	3,936	164,231	160,394	00
Trea'y Notes,	2,362,450	6,921,066	4,558,615	00
Trust Funds,	00	127,283	127,283	00
	$14,431,512	16,803,613	2,327,10	00

This table presents the facts, first, that $10,000,000 have been borrowed in six months! of which only $1,549,409 have been on account of the loan, notwithstanding that the "Journal of Commerce" and "American," the organ for the English stock-jobbers, have stated "on authority" that the whole $3.000,000 offered had been taken. The customs have increased it appears near $2,000,000, and if the receipts in the last half of the year equal those of the first, they will reach $16,000,000. The land sales are less, and for the same reason as for the small receipts from that source last year; viz. the utter neglect in putting them upon the market. If Congress had graduated the prices in districts that have long been, and new offices had been opened in districts where surveys were long since completed, and those means adopted, which an individual of common sense, who is in want of money and has valuable property to dispose of, would have taken, viz. opening land offices, and advertising, &c., the receipts from the lands would have been fully $2,000,000 during the past six months. All this however, has been utterly neglected, and Congress has been absorbed in endeavors to alienate the lands altogether from the Federal Government.

The ordinary receipts have been	$8,682,496
Do do expenditures	9,595,026
Excess of expediture	$912,530

Showing that had ordinary vigilance been observed since March, 1841, in bringing the lands to market, $3,000,000 additional would have been received, and a surplus of $2,100,000 over the expenses of the last half year would have been on hand.

The amount borrowed during the past six months is	$10,085,015
Do do of debt paid	7,085,296
Excess borrowed	$2,999,719

Or two millions borrowed in excess of the deficiency in the ordinary receipts! The defenders of an increased debt in Congress, state that they have not spent more money because they "could not get it to spend." They have been so successful in destroying the credit of the government, the brokers will not lend them a dollar. In the same period of 1841, the operation was as follows:—

Ordinary receipts	$7,682,069
Do expenditures	12,065,127
Excess of expenditures	$4,382,058
Amount borrowed	3,260,186
Do debt paid	2,366,387
Excess borrowed	$893,793

These enormous expenditures in the first half of 1841, excite suspicion, and Benton, we believe, of the Senate, offered a resolution inquiring how much was in the hands of disbursing officers unexpended, and the Secretary reported that $7,000,000!! had been thrust into the hands of the disbursing officers in advance of payments falling due. This year the Treasury was really empty, and the military expenses are reduced one half; but members pledge themselves that if the money can be obtained by the agent gone to Europe to attempt to negotiate the loan, that the last half of the year shall evince no falling off in the expense. This position of affairs is not a little singular. How can Congress expect to promote economy, restrain extravagance, or restore credit and confidence, and thereby really relieve the people, if the example of such ruinous misconduct? Suppose each State could derive a revenue from the public lands equal to the whole amount now realized, would that restore or sustain their credit in the face of the dishonor and disgrace of the federal government? Can the name of a bankrupt merchant make doubtful paper negotiable? Can you reclaim the spendthrift by administering to his extravagances?

In the year 1841 Mr. Woodbury estimated that the whole expenditures called for "by the departments with an addition of $1,700,000 to cover oversights, and including the payment of all the floating debt, the expenses would be short of $23,000,000, in which case a surplus of $1,500,000 would remain on hand at the close of the year, always taking for granted that common prudence would have been exercised in husbanding the revenue of the Government. The enormous extravagance of the extra session, however, which increased the expenses with one hand $6,000,000, while with the other it gave away $3,000,000 of land revenues, raised the expense of the year to $32.000,000, and involved the borrowing of $10,000,000 on permanent loan and Treasury notes. This caused the latter to fall 5 per cent discount; and also the six per cent. stock, which was equivalent to paying 8 per cent. per annum for money; and finally, the credit of the Government sunk so low, that this spring it has been unable to borrow more than $1,594,000 on a six per cent. stock issued at 2 per cent. discount; and $10,500,000 of the same stock is now hanging over the market, authorized to be sold at any price, and nothing prevents its sacrifice but the indellible disgrace which must overwhelm the Secretary who sacrifices the public credit at a time when, according to his own report, the receipts from the customs alone are at the rate of $16,000,000, or two millions per annum higher than the average of the years 1837-38-404 That the receipts from the lands have been small during the past sixmonths is owing tirely and solely to utter and unaccountable neglect on the part of the department, in not taking proper measures to bring them into market. The utter want of all judgement in managing the resources of the Government, and the terrible expenditure ordered by Congress in a time of low prices and small business, have been the cause of the Government discredit, which discredit hangs over the market like an incubus paralyzing every movement towards renewed activity."

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

County Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1842.

JOHN ERWIN *VS.* CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Attachment levied in hands of Joshua Trotter, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Carter Crittenden, the defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *It is ordered*, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Witness, *Charles T. Alexander, Jr.*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday of July, 1842.

C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. C. C.

Prs. fee $5,60. [75]

MEDICINES, &C.,



LOW FOR CASH.



THE subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS,

kept by Dr. C. J. Fox, expects to receive a new supply in a very short time, with a full assortment of

SPIRITS AND WINES,

for medical purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for *CASH.* The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop.

B. OATES.

Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63...tf

Last Notice.

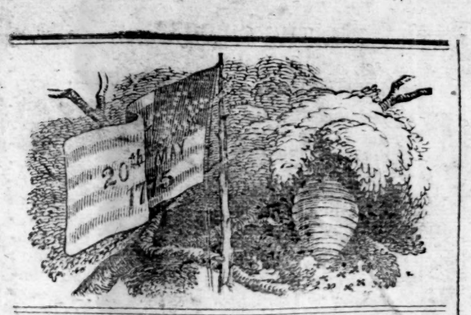
THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES & C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

May 17, 1842. 63...tf



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1842.

POLITICAL MEETING.

THE Republican party of Mecklenburg County, are invited to assemble in the Town of Charlotte, on Tuesday the the 23d instant, to consult upon the propriety of making an expression of opinion on the subject of the Presidency, the nomination of a candidate, &c. A full meeting is earnestly desired by MANY REPUBLICANS.

August 16th, 1842.

SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Under the above head in to-day's paper, the reader will find strong indications of the growing popularity of Mr. CALHOUN. We could fill our whole paper with similar articles from Democratic papers in all quarters of the Union. The mists of prejudice that once hung around the name of Mr. CALHOUN, and estranged from him the affections of a large portion of the Republicans of the country, have been dissipated by his uniform and steadfast devotion to the everlasting principles of our party; and he is now the great champion of free principles, revered and beloved by all Republicans.

In furtherance of the above indication of public semtiment, we take pleasure in calling the attention of our Mecklenburg readers to a notice in this day's paper for a public meeting of the Republicans of this County, to make an expression of opinion on the subject of the Presidency. We hope the meeting will be numerously attended, that its voice may carry forth the unanimous sentiment of our noble Republican phalanx. It is high time the friends of Mr. CALHOUN in the South were speaking out in his favor. The particular friends of Mr. Buchanan, Col. Johnson, and Mr. Van Buren, in other portions of the Union, are urging upon the party the claims of their respective favorites, and we should do the same; so that the sentiments of our party in the selection of a candidate may be fairly known. Our party will have but one candidate, and he will be elected;—hence the necessity of selecting the one whose age, experience, integrity, and talents best fit him for the station, and who possesses the greatest share of the affections of the people. We can ascertain this from the people themselves in their primary assembleis, and in no other way.

THE MONUMENT.

The following communication calls the attention of our citizens to an object that should be near the heart of every North Carolinian. We have before urged the importance of this noble and patriotic work; and we again appeal to the public spirit and patriotism of the people of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus to set the ball in motion. We hope the meeting on Wednesday of Court will at once settle the matter, by determining that a suitable monument *shall* be erected to commemorate the noble deed of the gallant patriots of '75. Let all partizan or sectional feeling be buried, that we may join like a band of brothers in rendering honor to those who first dared to assert and defend our liberties:

TO THE CITIZENS OF MECKLENBURG AND CABARRUS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: For a long time it has been earnestly desired that some suitable momento of the patriotic conduct of the citizens of Old Mecklenburg should be offered for their gallant and independant course on the 20th May, 1775, in declaring themselves a free and independent people. It is a subject the recollection of which the State, and particularly that portion in which we live should feel proud to perpetuate. We think that some suitable monument should be erected to that object, which should stand to remotest ages and point to the traveller and to all, the birth spot of American Liberty. We therefore propose that on Wednesday of our Superior Court, all those who feel an interest in the matter will be present and unite in such course as shall most readily effect that object. We hope, too, that all sectional feeling may be suppressed, and that it will be looked upon as an expression of gratitude to the patriots of our common county, for their daring and independent conduct in proclaiming and maintaining for us that Liberty which we enjoy. MANY CITIZENS.

An error corrected.—We are now satisfied we did Gov. Morehead injustice in our paper of the 2d instant. We stated that he admitted he had built an ice-house, corn-crib, and hen-coop with money the Legislature appropriated to repairing the Governor's palace and enclosures. Those upon whom we can rely, and whose attention was not at any time called off from the speech as ours was, have assured us that the Governor, while admitting the first two counts in our charge, denied the last. We therefore make the correction.

Murder.—A citizen of this County, Mr *James S. Russell*, was stabbed to death by Mark Kizer, on the 5th instant, at the house of Allen Bost in Cabarrus County. Kizer immediately fled, and has not yet been apprehended, that we have heard of. He was seen on Monday after the Murder a few miles south of Charlotte, no doubt on his way to Georgia, where he has relations living. Kizer's conduct at the murder, we understand, had every mark of cool, deliberate design, and all good citizens should be ready and anxious to have him arrested. The relations of Russell have offered a reward of $250 for the apprehension of Kizer. He is a blacksmith, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, has large whiskers, speaks quick, &c.



Go it, Chapman!

Truth crushed to earth has risen again!

North-Carolina redeemed from Federalism!

Sufficient returns have come in to insure a Democratic Legislature. Our majority in the Counties heard from is THIRTEEN in the Senate and TWENTY-THREE in the House of Commons—on joint ballot THIRTY-SIX, with a probability that this majority will be decreased by the Counties to hear from. *Morehead* is no doubt re-elected Governor, but by a greatly decreased majority. This result is owing to several causes: First, Mr. *Henry*, the Democratic candidate, was so indisposed for two months before the election that he could not canvass the State, and thus lost thousands of votes: Second, the Federalists circulated the report all over the State, that Mr. *Henery* had declined running, and this, taken with the fact that a large portion of our party had despaired of electing *Henry*, lost him a great many more votes. We have not the least doubt, that had Mr. Henry been enabled to canvass the whole State, as Morehead did, he would have been triumphantly elected. There can longer be any doubt that North Carolina is Democratic by a large majority. *Clay Whigery* is down in this State never to rise again.

The following are the returns:

Anson. Senator and two Commoners, all Whigs; no change.

Ashe. George Bower, Commoner; Democratic gain.

Beaufort. One Democratic and one Whig Commoner; Democratic gain of one.

Beaufort and Hyde Senate District. Whig; no change.

Bertie. Senator and two Commoners—all Democrats; three dem. gain.

Bladen. One Commoner—dem. gain.

Brunswick. One Commoner—dem. gain.

Senate District of Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus. Democratic Senator, a gain.

Burke. Two whig and one dem. Commoner—one dem. gain.

Cabarrus. One Senator and one Commoner—all whigs; no change.

Carteret. Democratic Commoner—gain.

Caswell. Senator and two Commoners—all dem.; no change.

Chatham. Senator and two Commoners, whig, and one Commoner dem.—dem. gain of one.

Chowan. Commoner whig; no change.

Senate District Chowan and Gates. Senator, dem. a gain

Craven. Senator and two Commoners, all dem.—dem. gain two.

Cumberland. Senator and two Commoners, all dem.—no change.

Davidson. Senator and two Commoners, all whigs; no change.

Edgecomb. Senator and two Commoners, all dem. no change.

Franklin. Senator and one Commoner, dem. and one Commoner whig—whig gain.

Granville. Senator and two Commoners, dem. and one Commoner whig—dem. gain three.

Greene. Commoner, whig; no change.

Senate District Greene and Lenoir. Democratic Senator; no change.

Guilford. Senator and three Commoners, all whigs; no change.

Halifax. Senator and three Commoners, all whigs; no change.

Hertford. Senator, dem., Commoner, whig,—dem. gain.

Hyde. Democratic Commoner, a gain.

Iredell. Senator and three Commoners, all whigs; no change.

Johnston. Senator and two Commoners, all dem., dem. gain of one.

Jones. Whig Commoner, no change.

Lenoir. Dem. Commoner, no change.

Lincoln. Senator and four Commoners, all dem., no change.

Mecklenburg. Senator and three Commoners, all dem., no change.

Moore. Dem. Commoner, dem. gain.

New-Hanover. Senator and two Commoners, all dem., no change.

Northampton. Senator and one Commoner, dem. and one Commoner whig, two dem. gain.

Orange. Senator and three Commoners, dem. and one Commoner, whig, three dem. gain.

Person. Senator and two Commoners, all dem. no change.

Pitt. Senator and two Commoners, all whigs, no change.

Randolph. Senator and two Commoners, all Whigs no change.

Richmond. Two Whig Commoners—no change.

Senate District Richmond and Robeson. Whig Senator; no change.

Robeson. Two dem. Commoners—one gain.

Rockingham. Senator and two Commoners, all dem.—no change.

Rowan. Senator and three Commoners, all whig; no change.

Sampson. Senator and two Commoners, all dem. no change.

Stokes. Senator and three Commoners, all dem. three dem. gain.

Surry. Senator and three Commoners, all dem. four gain.

Wake. Senator and three Commoners, all dem.—no change.

Warren. Senator and two Commoners, all dem.—no change.

Wayne. Senator and two Commoners, all dem.—no change.

Wilkes. Two Whig Commoners,—no change.

Senate District Wilkes and Ashe. Whig Senator.

RECAPITULATION.

So far as heard from, the Democrats have elected in the Senate	24
The Whigs have elected	11
	13

Fifteen Districts to hear from, of which the Democrats may get about half.

The Democrats have lost no Senator, and have gained—in Orange 1, Surry 1, Stokes 1, Bertie 1, Chowan and Gates 1, Granville 1, Hertford 1, Northampton 1—total 8.

In the Commons, the Democrats have gained—in Burke 1, Ashe 1, Surry 3, Stokes 2, Moore 1, Beaufort 1, Bertie 2, Brunswick 1, Carteret 1, Chatham 1, Craven 2, Granville 2, Hyde 1, Johnson 1. Northampton 1, Orange 2, Robeson 1....total 24. The Whigs have gained 1 in Franklin which reduces the Democratic net gain to 23.

So far as heard from, the Democrats have elected in the Commons	55
And the Whigs have elected	32
	23

There are eighteen counties yet to hear from; they will not vary the majority much.

In thirty-eight Counties heard from, the net Democratic increase as compared with the vote of 1840, is 2,127. At this rate, Morehead's majority will be less than 5,000.

This is glory enough for one campaign. North Carolina is thoroughly democratic. We have secured the elcetion of a Democratic U. S. Senator in place of Graham, whose term expires on the 4th of March next; and we have the power to instruct Mr. Mangum out of his seat; to see the State fairly Districted; to overhaul the Banks, the Governor and his Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, and to saddle His Excellency with a full team of Democratic co-ordinate State offices, such as Councillors, Treasurer, Comptroller, Secretary of State, &c., &c.,

CROW, CHAPMAN!—CROW!

THE ROBBERY BILL.

It was hoped that the Tariff Bill which passed the House of Representatives some time since, would be so amended in the Senate, as to remedy, to some extent at least, its very objectionable features. But these hopes were vain. The Bill was reported from the Finance Committee of the Senate without amendment; and the Whig majority in that body held a Caucus, and determined that no amendments should be made. When they came to act upon it in Committee of the Whole, various amendments were offered, some by Whigs, who declared their amendments essential to the perfection of the Bill—but all, all were voted down by the Caucus drilled majority. To some of these amendments we beg the reader's attention.

First, Mr. *Buchanan* moved to strike out that clause continuing the distribution of the land revenue notwithstanding the duties were raised above 20 per cent., (the same clause that caused Mr. Tyler to veto the "little tariff.") This amendment was voted down by the following vote—*yeas*, all Democrats but 2; *nays*, all Whigs:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—22.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—26.

Thus the people are to be *taxed* to raise money to *distribute* again among them.

The next amendment of importance offered, was by Mr. *King* of Alabama to place *tea* and *coffee* among the free articles. It was argued by the advocates of this amendment, that inasmuch as there was admitted a long list of free articles for the benefit of the manufacturers, *tea* and *coffee*, articles necessary to the comfort of all classes of community, should also be admitted. But when the question came to be taken, first on *tea*, the following was the result:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—20.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—27.

The question was then taken on the second branch, (coffee,) and resulted also in the negative: yeas 20, nays 27, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—20.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—27.

Mr. *Wright* then moved to strike out that provision of the Bill which imposes $2 50 per pound upon silk goods, and insert a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on the same goods. In debating this amendment,

Mr. Benton said this bill was alike in all its features and details—taxing highest those who were least able to bear it. Here is a tax of $2 50 per pound upon silks—a new mode of taxing that article, and most unfair. This is a case in which a pound is not a pound in every instance; for the coarse silks and the dark colors weigh most. They weigh most, both because the material is less cleaned or purified, and because the dark coloring matter is heavier. This will make a great difference in the purchase of the same number of yards of a fine light-colored silk, or a thick dark colored one; and would be injurious to the working people, or people of small property, who want silks for use and wear more than for show. Again: he said these heavier and darker silks came principally from Germany, where our products were taken on good terms, and where we found fifty millions of customers. The German customs-union were all friendly to our commerce; and we should not so tax theirs as to make an injurious discrimination, especially when we injured the laboring, or less rich part of our own population.

Mr. *Wright*, since last up, had ascertained the average of silks from different countries. He found the average of French silks nearly as stated by the Senator from Rhode Island—$9 91 cents. But Italian and Chinese silks were infinitely lower.—The averages are: on China silks, $3 20; on Italian, $7 29; on Swiss, $8 68; on French, $9 91; and on Britsh, $6 and less. The duty would, in some cases, amount to a prohibition.

The yeas and nays being called for and ordered, the question was taken on this amendment, and resulted in the negative—yeas 19, nays 24, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—19.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge, and White—25.

The next proposition was from Mr. *Benton*, to strike out the high duty on Salt. This article, he said, was of indispensable necessity to all classes in society, and the duty should be taken off of it, and placed on articles of luxury. His proposition, however, was voted down by *yeas* 16, *nays* 26—nays all Whigs. Mr. *Allen* then moved to strike out the duty of *eight* cents per bushel of 56 pounds, and insert *two* cents. This was also voted down—*yeas* 17, *nays* 26—nays all Whigs. Various other amendments were proposed, but were all voted down with such indecent haste, that Messrs. *Rives* and *Berrien* (both Whigs) declared they would not propose some amendments they thought important to be made to the Bill, as they saw the Caucus majority were determined to permit no alterations in it.

Thus may be seen the policy of the Whig majority in Congress on this important subject of taxation. All recollect they promised in 1840, to take he tax off of the *necessaries of life*, articles used mostly by the poor, and place it on *luxuries*, consumed by the rich. And they now redeem this promise by laying the same tax on coarse and fine silks, by taxing enormously tea, coffee, salt, &c., articles the poor cannot do without. The average duty on salt is about *sixty per cent!* Will the poor laborer of this country sustain such a party?—If they will, they may prepare for miseries like those of the British peasantry.

COST OF WHIGGERY.

The whigs have now been in power seventeen months. During this time, Congress has been in session twelve months: In the two Houses, there are 294 members drawing each eight dollars per day, making **$2,352** per day for the members alone: In the 365 days they have been in session, this item amounts to **$858,480**—nearly a million of dollars! To this add the mileage of members, the salaries of clerks, messengers, pages, sergeant-at-arms, printing, binding of books, drawing and engraving, paper, ink, quills, pen-knives and pens, wafers, sand, and the various other contingencies, and the whole amount would be but little, if any short of two millions of dollars! And for what useful purpose has this vast expense been incurred? Where is the salutary measure the Whig majority have adopted? Not one; they have been mostly engaged at this session in undoing, or quarrelling about, what they did at the extra Session, while the country is bleeding at every pore. These are the great Whig Reformers, who threatened in 1840, that of the people at the ballot-box did not turn the Democrats out of office, *they* would do it by *force*, they were so keen to save the country from ruin and restore to it economy, prosperity, peace, order and honesty. Glorious whigery!

THE TARIFF BILL

Passed the Senate on the 5th instant, precisely as it came from the House, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—25.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—23

The yeas all whigs. The Bill was immediately sent to the President, and the *Globe* of the 8th says:—"We understand that the President's veto on it will be sent to the House of Representatives tomorrow." So the Whigs have succeeded in fishing up another veto.

It is rumored about Washington, that Mr. Webster will shortly resign his post as Secretary of State and go back into the Senate in place of Mr Choate, who will resign to make way for him.

The Treaty with England.—This Treaty, the Globe says, was sent to the Senate on the 8th inst. From the tone of public feeling at Washington, as evinced by the public press, we hardly think it will be ratified, as its ratification requires two-thirds of the Senate. In case of its rejection, war with England is not at all a remote contingency.

Two trials have been made in the Norfolk, Mass., District for a member to Congress to succeed Mr. *Hastings*, (w) deceased. The vote on the second trial on the 27th ult., was for *Wilkinson* (d) 2,388, *Goodrich* (w) 2,360, *Jackson* (abolition) 788. It requires a majority of all the votes to elect.

Messrs. *Pickens* of S. C., *Gentry* of Tenn., *Fillmore* of N. Y., members of the present Congress, have publicly declined a re-election.

Pennsylvania.—The Harrisburg "Keystone," with the best opportunities of knowing, asserts positively that the Apportionment bill recently passed by the Legislature will never become a law, the Governor having determined not to give it his sanction. There will, consequently, be no election for members of Congress in Pennsylvania during the present year. The Harrisburg Reporter confirms the extract, and says: "The labors of the antimasons in this country, will thus have been throes in vain."

Ohio Legislature.—On the 25th ult., a joint resolution passed the Senate of the Ohio Legislature, for the appointment of a joint select committee of twenty-one, seven on the part of the Senate, and fourteen on the part of the House, to report a bill apportioning the representation in Congress amongst the several counties, *by districts*. In the House, it was moved to strike out the words "*by districts*," which prevailed upon a call of the yeas and nays—yeas 36, nays 34—a party vote: the Democrats in the affirmative, the Whigs in the negative. Also, in the House a resolution was introduced, declaring that the bill apportioning the representation in Congress shall have precedence of all other business, and that within 24 hours after said bill becomes a law, the present session shall terminate. The Governor has appointed an agent to receive the share of Distribution funds falling to that State. The Franklin Bank of Cincinnatti has petitioned for a re-charter for *twenty years*.—*N. Y. Plebian.*

TARIFFS OF 1828, 1832, AND 1842.

The money article of the New York Herald sets forth a comparative statement of the duties levied "*on the leading articles of import from Great Britain, imposed by our former tariffs, and the one now before Congress;*" and after putting down, in opposite columns, the exact duty, as imposed under the tariffs of 1828 and 1832, and those contained in the bill now before the President, comes to this conclusion:

"It is at the specific duties, it must be taken in consideration, that the prices of those goods on wh they are levied are much lower than in 1832; *sequently the present duty is the highest ever lev* Gl

☞ We received *yesterday* interesting letters from our fri painting the scenes as they pas ing the hideous deformities the means by which its pass through Congress. One of th bill cannot become a law. If one passed the bill in the Senate, anothe a different department will arrest it *assuredly come.*"—*Richmo*

A Correspondent of the case of 10 Whig Postm who have been removed, and pointed.—*Ib.*

One of the most afflicti son, is recorded in the A lad, the son of Mr. John egaged on Saturday in gatherin ped his hat into a small pond. He water to regain the hat, but findin by the mud into which he was s help—Mrs. Andy, his mother, ed to his rescue, but found he save the lad, or to aid herself. Her her assistance her married daughter, who sprung into the water, but was un any good, and they all perished in the pond daughter and son. The pond in which the were drowned is, perhaps, not more tha across, though the water and soft m feet deep.—*Raleigh Register.*

Avoid arguments with ladies—in spin among *silks* and *satins*, a man is sure to be

☞ The editor of the Petersburg S says, "HENRY CLAY is now called the "*of the slashes.*" Perhaps after the next presidential election, he will be called the "*slashed boy of the mills.*

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on Tuesday the 9th inst., at Providence church, the residence of his father, *Wm. C. Johnston*, in the eighteenth year of age. The disease which removed this amiable youth was Bilious cholic of the most violent kind, which terminated his life in a few short hours.

Many of his last words, which give great consolation to his friends behind him, will long be remembered. He had a precious hope in the blood of Jesus, whom he thought he loved some years ago.—Toward the close of many expressions which showed his christian feeling and ground of hope, he exclaimed in the words of Paul, "Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

"Death cannot make our souls afraid, if Christ be with us there."

Aug. 10th, 1842.

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...p

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to repeal the law abolishing Juries at the January and July Terms of Mecklenburg County Court.

August 9, 1842. 74...tml

Doctor Charles J. Fox

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. He may always be found at his office, No. 6, white row of the Mansion House, unless absent on professional engagements.

July 17, 1842. 71...p.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...f

CABINET WAREHOUSE — CHAIR FACTORY

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, Mh 9, 1841.



POETRY.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

MY OWN LITTLE GIRL.

BY MRS. J. E. EAMES.

"Now look on life—be strong!—*Mrs. Hemans.*

Smooth, smooth are thy features my own little girl—
Gay is the toss of each golden hue'd curl—
Fair, fair is thy brow, and fresh thy young cheek—
Blue, blue doth the violet from thine eye speak.
Thy lips are like leaves from the dewy rose torn,
And thy breath is as sweet as the May scented morn.

Light, light are thy spirits my own little girl—
Pure, pure are thy thoughts as a sea enshrined pearl—
Deep, deep in thy heart lies the fountain of truth—
Clear, clear it reflects thy most innocent youth.
Thy nature is gentle, confiding and warm,
And a mother's love circles thy step like a charm.

But the beauty and bloom of these hours will fade,
The cheek must grow pale, and the brow wear a shade,
The blue light of childhood will pass from thine eye,
And the rose on thy red lip all withering lie.
The spirits must droop, and the strong heart grow faint,
And thy thought *may* be sullied by earth's evil taint.

And the mother who shields thee so carefully now—
O! the Angel of Pain, hath mark'd on her brow,
In many a weary and unfailing sign,
That "dust unto dust" will its own soon consign!
And little *thou* know'st in a strange world like this!
What evils befall the poor motherless!

But when the cold clods of the valley are pil'd
Above me—O, wilt thou remember, my child,
The prayer that I taught thee, and still look above
To Him who will watch thee with unceasing love?
O, worship and trust Him, my own little girl,
And His [illegible] of Protection will o'er thee unfurl!

DEATH.

[illegible] C. H. W. ESLING.

Death [illegible] ful boy at play,
[illegible] the summer flowers,
But they [illegible] to wither and die away
In [illegible] very sunniest hours.

'I have come,' in a hollow voice saith Death,
'To pla[illegible]grass with thee;'
But the bo[illegible]ned and held his breath
[illegible]hildish glee.

[illegible]ers,' he said,
'For I know, and love thee not'—
Death looked [illegible] boy, and shook his head:
Then [illegible]eft the spot.

He met a [illegible]od's bloom,
And [illegible]k was bright,
And she [illegible]ered as tho' a ghost from the tomb
Had risen before her sight.

She stood by the brink af a fountain clear—
In [illegible] beauty view'd,
[illegible], with its haggard face, drew near,
[illegible] before the maiden stood.

'Fair damsel,' said he, with a courtly pride,
'To thee I this goblet quaff,'
But she turned with a buoyant step aside,
And fled with a ringing laugh.

[illegible]d on, where the old man sat
[illegible]runk of a worn out tree—
[illegible] man—for his held-out hat
[illegible]was a symbol of beggary.

[illegible]h drew quite near, till the old man's eyes
Were raised to his wrinkled face;
[illegible] a frighten'd look of wild surprise,
He rose from his resting place.

'I come to succor,' Death mildly said,
But the old man would depart—
And he look'd and he shook his head,
For he knew full well his mart.

'They all of them shuddering, turn away—
The boy in his childish glee,
The maiden young, the old man gray;
Yet they all shall come to me.'

And he gather'd them all, for the boy was weak—
The old man yielded his breath—
And the rose grew pale on the maiden's cheek,
And she sank in the arms of Death.

A New-England Story.—We have often been diverted at a tale of old times in New-England—short, to be sure, but to the point. It so fell out that two young people became very much smitten with each other, as young people some times do. The woman's father was rich—the young man poor, but respectable. The father could stand no such union, and absolutely opposed it, and the daughter dared not disobey—that is to say, she dare not disobey openly. She "met him by moonlight," while she pretended never to see him—and she pined and wasted in spite of herself. She was really in love—a state of "sighs and tears," which women often reach in imagination than in reality. Still the father remained inexorable.

Time passed on, and the rose on Mary's damask cheek passed off. She let no concealment, like a "worm in the bud," prey on that damask cheek, however; but when her father asked her why she pined, she always told him. The old gentleman was a widower, and loved his girl dearly. Had it been a widowed mother who had Mary in charge, a woman's pride never would have given way before the importunities of a daughter. Men are not, however, so stubborn in such matters, and when the father saw his daughter's heart was really set upon the match, he surprised her one day by speaking out—"Mary, rather than mope to death, thee had better marry, as soon as the chooses, and whom thee pleases."

And then, what did Mary?—wait till the birds of the air had told her swain of the change, or until her father had time to alter his mind again? Not a bit of it. She clapped her neat plain bonnet on her head, walked directly into the street, and then as directly to the house of her intended as the street would carry her. She walked into the house without knocking—for knocking was not then fashionable, and she found the family just sitting down to dinner. Some little commotion was exhibited at so unexpected an apparition as the heiress in the widow's cottage, but she heeded it not. John looked up inquiringly. She walked directly to him, and took both hands in hers. "John," said she, "father says that I may have thee."

Could she have told him the news in less words? Was there any occasion for more?

The Hartford Times says that the Rhode Islanders call the scene of the last "great victory" Chepack-et. It used to be called in our Rhode Island days "Spachet," though always written "Shepachet." The name is said to be derived from two Indian words signifying "the devil's bag." It is a great pity that, when the charter army was in it, somebody didn't pull the strings of the bag, and hand it over to its owner.—*Islander.*

EARLY FORMATION OF GOOD HABITS.

BY LORD BROUGHAM.

If a child is neglected till six years of age, no subsequent education can recover it. If to this age it is brought up in ignorance and dissipation, in all the baseness of brutal habits, in that vacancy of mind which such habits create, it is vain to reclaim it by teaching it reading and writing,—you may teach it what you choose afterwards, but if you have not prevented the formation of bad habits, you will teach in vain.

An infant is in a state of perpetual enjoyment from the mere intensity of curiosity. There is no one thing which it does not learn sooner or better than at any other period of life, and without any burthen to itself or the teacher. But learning is not all, nor the principle consideration—moral habits are acquired in these schools; and by their means children are kept out of the nurseries of obscurity, vulgarity, vice and blasphemy. In the establishment at Westminister, none but children between three and five years of age are admitted, and there they are kept out of the streets, and taken care of by a paternal indulgent dame, while their mothers are set at liberty to go out and work. Whether the children learn less or more is of little consequence. The moral principle is the great consideration.—*Saturday Courier.*

Irish Fun.—A new idea.—"Hollo, Michael, is it yourself I see before me!" said one Irishman to another, on the evening of the fourth.

"Truth, then, and it's meself."

"And how are you now? and how have you spint our national birth day?"

"Heaven't I been dhrinkin, and rejoicing the entire day, and marching about in the sun hot enough to roast potatoes. Have you been doing the same, Jimmy?"

"Well, I have. The remembrance of what our forefathers—those gintlemen that signed the declaration—have done for us, Michael, combined with a few dhrops of the 'creter,' has kept me as drunk and as joyful as a piper the day long. I say, Michael, isn't it a remarkable fact they don't have any of these Fourth of July celebrations in ould Ireland?"

"But they do, to be sure."

"D—l the bit. When does the Fourth of July come in Tipperary? Tell me that with your ugly mouth."

"Why, on the twenty-fourth of June, you spalpeen. Don't you recollect the frolicks, bonfires and rejoicings, we used to have on that day. The twenty-fourth of June, is the Fourth of July in Ireland, to be sure."

Peter, never go to bed at night, without knowing something you did not know in the morning.—Yes sir—I went to bed *slewed* last night; and I dinn't dream of such a thing in the morning.

A fellow from Kentucky went, the other day, into the store of a fashionable milliner in canal street.

"Have you any skirts?" asked he.

"Plenty of all kinds," answered Madame W.

"What do you ask a cord?" said the chap.

"A cord?" replied Madame W.

"Yes—I want a cord—up in our diggins the petticoats and things has all gin out. I see you advertise "*cord*-ed skirts," and I thought while my hand was in I'd take all you had corded up."

The milliner fainted.

A Poser.—A boy asked one of his father's guests who his next door neighbor was, and when he heard his name, asked him if the gentleman was not a fool. "No, my little friend," said the guest, "he is no fool, but a very sensible man; but why did you ask the question?" "Why," said the little boy, "my mother said the other day you were next door to a fool, and I wanted to know who lived next door to you."

What an Example.—The Washingtonians resorting to a Distillery.—The Washingtonians of Hartford celebrated the anniversary of American Independence in the first distillery erected in Connecticut, The building is 204 feet long, and there was room to set six tables the whole length. The stand for the orators was a still upside down, and capable of accomodating four persons.—This is "carrying the war into Africa."

"Shall I help you to some more of the pudding, Miss?" said a landlady to a travelling boarding school miss, at the dinner table. The young lady, wishing to astonish the natives: "By no manner of means, madam—I have already indulged the calls of appetite until my sufficiency is entirely satisfied."

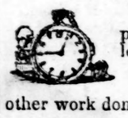
A traveller in a stage coach not famed for its celerity inquired the name of the coach. "I think, sir," said a fellow passenger, "it must be the *Regulator*—for I observe all the other coaches go *by* it."

"Did you pull my nose in *earnest*, sir?"

"*Certainly* I did, sir,—(giving it another tweak.)

"It's well for you—for I don't allow any body to *joke* with me in that way."

WATCH REPAIRING.
CASH SYSTEM.



THE subscriber would inform the public that he will work for the following prices, and no mistake.

For cleaning lever watches, $1,00
For do. plain do. 50

other work done lower than usual.

THOMAS TROTTER.

July 12th, 1842. 70...4t

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber is now ready to commence the above business, and will continue it till the 15th of Oct. Any person wishing to have Carding done, would do well to bring it in immediately, as warm-weather is much the best for carding. Due attention will be given. W. H. NEEL.

July 19th, 1842. 71...3w.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, at the Charlotte DRUG STORE, a large stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Comprising Calomel, Castor-Oil, Rheubarb, Composition, Opium, Sweet-Oil, and every other article usually kept in such establishments. The stock is entirely fresh, was selected with care, on cheap terms, and will be sold very low for *cash*.

BRALEY OATES.

Charlotte, 7th June, 1842. 65...F

Negroes Wanted.

A Few likely NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years old, for which cash will be paid. Enquire of the Editor of the Jeffersonian.

July 12, 1842. 70...3t.

VALUABLE LAND
AT PRIVATE SALE.

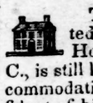
THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 *ACRES*,

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek, 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy. M. S. ALEXANDER.

64...tf

Carolina Inn,
CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.



THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinligorate both man and horse. Particular pains wil be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from thepublic is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...F

TRAVELLERS,
TAKE NOTICE.



TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

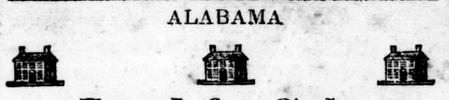
His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

ALABAMA



Land for Sale.

THE undersigned wishes to dispose of a TRACT OF LAND in Pickens County, Alabama. The tract is an even section, being a mile square, and containing

640 *ACRES:*

It is all up-land, lies level, and produces excellent corn and cotton: there is cleared on the tract about thirty acres, all fresh, and well fenced; a good double log-cabin, a well, and spring.

Mr. John Linebarger, recently of Lincoln County, N. C., lives near the place, and also Mr. Rossell, from the same County, I believe, who if applied to can give a satisfactory account of the premises. It is in a good neighborhood, and beyond example healthy.

There is also upon the place a stock of Cattle of about sixteen head, thirty or forty Sheep, and a stock of Hogs. I offer the whole for two thousand Dollars, (good money) one half cash, and the balance in twelve months.

Here is an opportunity for one who wishes to emigreat, to procure land already open and stocked, whereby he will not be subject to delays and drawbacks as those are who have to start on a place unimproved.

Should this meet the eye of any one who wishes to remove to Alabama, I am sure he would do well to make enquiry of

LINCOLN CLARK.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 30, 1842. 72...4w

LAST CALL—*No Mistake!*

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Norment and Sandry, and also to Wm. Sandry, either by note or book account contracted previous to the commencement of 1842, are *again* informed that payment is earnestly demanded. Those who do not pay up their notes and accounts with the cash before or during the ensuing July Court, may certainly count on paying cost.

WILLIAM SANDRY.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...tc

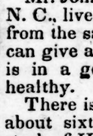
Caution!

THE public are cautioned against trading for two notes of hand given by the subscriber to Thomas McGee, of Lincoln county. One is for two hundred dollars, due the 25th of December next, and dated the 7th of February, 1842; the other is for seventy-five, dollars, due in June, 1843, dated as the first. As the property for which said notes were given has proved unsound, I do not intend to pay them, unless forced to do so by law.

RICHARD RANKIN.

Lincoln county, July 26, 1842. 73...5w

☞ REMOVAL. ☜



Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1843. 43...tf

United States:
District Court of North Carolina,
IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to show cause against the Petition of HIRAM A. LOWRANCE of Lincoln county, carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

MOSES T. ABERNATHY, of Lincoln county, Iron Master, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

T. M. ABERNATHY, & J. E. ROBINSON, of Lincoln County, Merchants, to be declared Bankrupts, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

ANDREW H. PORTER, of Mecklenburg County, Tailor, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

HENRY W. MARKS, of Mecklenburg County, Shoe Maker, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

STEVEN W. ALLEN, of Mecklenburg County, Blacksmith, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September, 1842.

PATRICK J. WILSON, of Mecklenburg County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

JACOB LEMLEY, of Mecklenburg County, carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

By Order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,

Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

July 14th, 1842. 72...3w

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:
RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,
FOR
CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of file, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

NEW STEAM-BOAT LINE.

A Steam Boat Line has been formed in connection with the new Steam Boat "Utility," and a set of new Boats at present three in number, others will be added as the business may require. The Utility was built in Wilmington in 1841, and draws when empty but 19 inches water. She carries 500 Bales of Cotton and draws then but little over three feet.

Country merchants who may wish to get their Goods up in the Summer and early in the Fall when the River is generally low, will find it to their advantage to patronize this. Several forwarding Merchants and other residents of Cheraw and other places are interested, and feel confident that they can hold out such inducements to the back country as will be beneficial to all concerned. The business will be done principally by towing lighters which will insure a passage while there is two feet water in the channel. B. BRYAN & BRO.,

Agents.

From the Transcript, (Charleston) of March 3d.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28, 1842.

This is to all whom it may concern—we, the undersigned, William Bird, Joseph Addison, and James Marsh, junior, shipwrights of the above named city by the request of John Kirkpatrick, repaired on board of the Steamer Utility, commanded and owned by the said Kirkpatrick, and after a full examination of the hull and construction of the said Steam Boat Utility, are of unanimous opinion that the said Steam Boat Utility is in every respect suitable and strong enough to navigate any River or Rivers, and capable of carrying five hundred or more bales of cotton.

To which we have fixed our names and seals this 28th February, 1842.

W. BIRD, [Seal.]
JOS. ADDISON, [Seal.]
JAS. MARSH, Jr. [Seal.]

Charlesten, Feb. 28, 1842.

I do hereby certify that I was Pilot on board the Steam Boat Utility, and that the said boat was exposed to a heavy sea during the passage between Wilmington and Charleston without receiving any damage. I do also certify that she did not work or show any signs of weakness, and that she was not pumped out during the time I was on board of her.

WILLIAM CLEMMONS.

June 6, 1842. 66 1wf3m

The "Charlotte Journal" and Jeffersonian, Salisbury Watchman and Fayetteville Observer, will each insert the above once a month for three months, and forward their accounts to the office of the Farmer's Gazette, Cheraw, for payment.

THE CHICORA.
OR
MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, hey have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

o they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity beween us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number. N. S. DODGE,

B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a

Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &C.

Illustrated with 1,241 *Engravings!*

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers ean be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

**To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will foward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.